

**Amendments to the Specification**

Please replace paragraph [0001] with the following paragraph:

**[0001]** This application is a continuation application of Serial No. 09/852,846, filed May 11, 2001, now U.S. Patent No. 6,589,280, issued July 8, 2003, the entire contents of which are herein incorporated by reference.

Please replace the paragraph [0039] with the following paragraph:

**[0039]** Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 13, microscopic lens 16" can be a substantially ring shaped lens with an arcuate cross section and first and second surfaces 24" and 26", as seen in Figs. 14 and 15. Lens 16" has an outside wall or surface [32] 33 and inside wall or surface 34 that have diameters that are sufficiently large enough to encircle the main optical axis of the eye 28 with the center of the ring, aligned with the main optical axis. In other words, the diameter of wall 32 is preferably about 3-5 millimeters, but can be any size desired. However, the distance or ring portion 36 between wall [32] 33 and wall 34 and the thickness of lens 16" is preferably microscopic. As described above, microscopic as defined herein means preferably that distance 36 is about 1 millimeter and the thickness of lens 16" is about 1-50 microns thick, and more preferably, distance 36 is less than about 1 millimeter and lens 16" is about 2-3 microns thick. Preferably, multiple rings 16" are placed under the flap, as shown in Fig. 13. The lenses are placed or positioned in concentric circles of about 3, 4 and/or 5 millimeters around the main optical axis, each having a different refractive power, thus allowing multifocal vision. However, any number of lenses can be placed around the main optical axis and, including only one or any

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number greater than one, and the lenses may each have the same refractive power or any combination of the same or different refractive power. In other words, two lenses can have the same refractive power and one lens can have a different refractive power.